

Weather Forecast

Sunny, temperature around 80 this afternoon. Clear, cool, lowest about 64 tonight. Tomorrow fair, pleasant.

Temperatures today—High, 78, at 12:18 p.m.; low, 52, at 6:16 a.m. Yesterday—High, 76, at 3:02 p.m.; low, 49, at 5:56 a.m. Full Report on Page A-8.

Closing N. Y. Markets—Sales, Page A-15.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1946—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. ★★

Guide for Readers

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Wallace Reaffirms His Views On Russia, Intends to Speak Again Soon on Same Subject

Single-Paragraph Statement Ignores Truman Repudiation

Secretary of Commerce Wallace issued a statement today saying he stands on his New York speech for a softening of American policy toward Russia and that he intends to speak on the subject again.

Mr. Wallace, in a one-paragraph statement, made no mention of President Truman or of the President's repudiation of Thursday night's speech as reflecting this Nation's foreign policy.

The statement said: "I stand upon my New York speech. It was interesting to find that both the extreme right and the extreme left disagreed with the views I expressed. Feeling as I do, however, that most Americans are concerned about and willing to work for peace, I intend to continue my efforts for a just and lasting peace and I shall, within the near future, speak on this subject again."

Cabinet Split Heralded

Mr. Wallace's announcement apparently heralded a wide-open split in Mr. Truman's cabinet between the Commerce Secretary and Secretary of State Byrnes, whose aides here and in Paris have made no secret of his bitter opposition to Mr. Wallace's ideas.

The fighting tone of what Mr. Wallace had said was enough to make it almost certain that the President would have to review at once the whole cabinet crisis arising from the split between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Byrnes, and to determine whether Mr. Wallace could or could not remain in the cabinet. Mr. Wallace was represented by aides as having no thought of resigning from his job voluntarily because he does not consider that the situation calls for such action—especially since Mr. Truman recognized his right to make the New York speech. However, if the President said fit to ask his resignation, it was said Mr. Wallace will go right on campaigning outside the Government for the kind of foreign policy he wants.

Mr. Wallace talked with the President by telephone immediately before he issued his statement, aides said. They reported he would see the President probably tomorrow, but by Wednesday at the latest.

Mr. Wallace is scheduled to speak on "Peace Through Trade" at the first meeting of the East and West Association's fair at the Commerce Department auditorium next Monday night. There was no indication, however, he would take this occasion to continue along the lines of his New York address.

At the White House, Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said the President has not talked with Secretary of State Byrnes since Mr. Wallace's New York speech on Thursday night raised the furor over foreign policy.

No Influx of Mail.

Mr. Byrnes, leading the American delegation at the peace conference in Paris, has consulted the President by trans-Atlantic telephone frequently during past weeks.

The Wallace speech has not caused any influx of mail to the White House, Mr. Ross also told a questioner.

Acting Secretary of State Clayton was scheduled to confer with the President this afternoon, but there were no indications that the talk concerned the controversy over the Wallace speech. Mr. Ross explained it is a regular thing for the Secretary of State or Acting Secretary to go over the foreign policy matters with the President each Monday.

Returns From Family Farm.

Mr. Wallace returned to his office today after a week end at the family farm in Dutchess County, New York.

Mr. Truman told a hastily-summoned news conference Saturday that he had not intended to endorse the substance of the speech in which Mr. Wallace called for a loosening of American ties with Britain, recognition of a Russian sphere of influence in Eastern Europe and an end to

(See WALLACE, Page A-2.)

Cubs Lead Dodgers, 5-2, in Fifth Inning

By the Associated Press

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16.—The Chicago Cubs routed the Dodgers' Lefty Vic Lombardi in a first-inning attack that netted five runs before Hugh Casey, relief pitcher, finally put out the blaze.

The Dodgers scored two runs in their half, however, and the game was 5 to 2 in favor of the Cubs in the fifth inning.

Penitus Lowrey opened the first for the Cubs with a single to left and Bob Sturgeon followed with a run-scoring triple. Dick Whitman got a glove on the ball but couldn't hold it. Ed Waitkus drove Sturgeon home with a double down the right field foul line. After Ed Stanky booted Phil Cavaretta's roller, Marv Rickert doubled to left, scoring Waitkus and sending Vic Lombardi to the showers.

Hugh Casey came in and Clyde McCullough immediately hit a 2-run single to center and the Cubs had five runs in and a man on first with nobody out. Casey retired the next three men in order, leaving McCullough on third, where he had moved on a stolen base and an infield out.

The Cubs' Hank Wyse also failed to get anybody out before he gave way to Lefty Bob Chipman and two Brooklyn runs scored.

Stanky doubled to right and scored on Cookie Lavagetto's single to right. After Wyse walked Augie Galan and Dixie Walker to fill the bases, Charley Grimm called in Chipman. Lavagetto scored on a double play. Chipman then got Pinch Hitter Joe Medwick to retire the side.

Wallace Row Aided Byrnes, Observers Feel

'Firm Line' Policy Seems Approved at Home and Abroad

By Newbold Noyes, Jr.

Star Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Contrary to the predictions of many pessimistic observers, it seemed today that American influence at the Peace Conference has in no way been weakened by the interlude which began Thursday with Secretary of Commerce Wallace's speech and ended Saturday with President Truman's repudiation of Wallace's "misunderstood" endorsement of what Mr. Wallace had to say about United States foreign policy.

The odd truth is that these bumbles back home have probably strengthened the hand of Secretary of State Byrnes—and of the United States—at the Luxembourg Palace and throughout the world.

Mr. Byrnes' advisers here think so. For the general opinion which greeted the presidential slip of the lip has, it is felt, shown clearly that the State Department's recent firm line is more solidly backed at home and more widely approved abroad than many, apparently including Mr. Truman, had suspected.

There is no question but that, diplomatically speaking, the incident featured Uncle Sam in the low comedy role of a man solemnly hitting himself in the face with a custard pie. But the significant thing about it was that nobody laughed—a point which was not missed by United States delegates here. One of them explained: "The audience was too busy biting its fingernails."

A spokesman for Mr. Byrnes said yesterday there is no truth to published reports that the Secretary of State talked to President Truman by telephone last week about the Wallace speech. He emphasized that from the start of the incident

(See NOYES, Page A-5.)

Communism Rejected By Reich Voters in Three Allied Zones

Red-Dominated Party Wins Only in Soviet Sphere of Government

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—German voters in the American, British and French zones of occupation have rejected Communism as their guiding political philosophy, at least for the time being.

This became apparent today when election returns from all four zones of the Reich became available. In the French and British zones' voting yesterday the Communists were snowed under in much the same fashion as in the American zone election.

Incomplete returns from municipal and rural elections yesterday show the conservative Christian Socialists won in the French zone, moderate Leftist Social Democrats leading after once trailing Independents in the British zone and the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party victorious in the Russian-occupied provinces of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg.

Silent Red Reaction.

Political observers said the Independents in the British zone included disgruntled Conservatives, a Danish minority seeking the re-annexation of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark, and a silent Communist faction.

At the halfway mark, counting in the British zone was Social Democrats, 2,285,307; Christian Democrats, 2,011,319; Independents, 1,885,813; Lower Saxony Farmers' party, 470,403; Communists, 339,146.

In the predominantly Catholic French area, the Communists trailed far behind the Christian Socialists, corresponding to the Christian Democratic Union in the British and American zones. Independents, because of the local nature of the elections, also piled up a considerable vote.

Unofficial returns compiled by the French Military Government showed the Christian Socialists ahead in all sections, the Saarland, Baden-Baden, the Palatinate and the Rhineland.

French Area Returns.

The combined returns: Christian Socialists, 1,090,810; Socialists, 493,086; Independents, 410,820; Communists, 152,356. Liberal Democrats drew 45,005 votes in Baden-Baden and a leftist group called the party of the Palatinate got 12,293 votes in the Palatinate.

Tribulations by the provincial administration in Russian-controlled areas of 2,300 gave the Socialist Unity party 728,081 votes, the Christian Democratic Union 220,103 and the Liberal Democratic party 215,265.

The Soviet-backed Socialist Unity party won repeated victories recorded previously in Thuringia and Saxony.

In Mecklenburg Province, which is mainly rural, complete returns issued by the provincial administration gave the Soviet-supported party 601,100 votes, or 68 per cent of the ballots cast. The Conservative Christian Democratic Union received 153,130 votes and the Liberal Democratic party 96,474.

The provincial announcement said 84,481 votes cast in Mecklenburg were invalid.

Genuinely Free Trieste Is Called For by Connally

Italy and Yugoslavia Told to Subordinate Pride to Peace

By Newbold Noyes, Jr.

Star Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The United States today told Yugoslavia and Italy they must accept reasonable settlement of the Trieste problem—that peace of the world is more important than "inflated national pride."

The voice was that of Senator Connally, Democrat of Texas, congressional adviser to the United States delegation at the Peace Conference. He spoke before the Italian, Political and Territorial Commission.

"The challenge to peace is here," the Senator said. "It is right here on our doorstep, lying right here on this conference table. We must not create another Danzig."

Must Be Free.

In a dramatic defense of the American thesis that administration of the Free Territory be created in the Adriatic trouble zone must be genuinely international, Senator Connally declared: "The Free Territory of Trieste must in fact be free—free from Yugoslavia and free from Italy. It must be free from intrigue and conspiracy. Its independence must be secure."

The Senator noted that Russia wanted to see the territory embraced in a customs union with Yugoslavia. "It is the Soviet satellite state."

"It is the view of the American delegation that the regulation of customs is a matter for long-term development," Senator Connally said. "It is our view that this matter should be worked out at a later date by the Free Territory and the United Nations."

The Senator made no reference to the controversy arising from last week's speech by Secretary of Commerce Wallace on American foreign policy. Instead, he devoted nearly all his speech to comment on the Trieste proposals made Saturday by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov and echoed this morning by the Yugoslav Deputy Premier, Edvard Kardelj.

In an hour-long speech, Mr. Kardelj declared Western powers were attempting to "draw a heavy iron curtain around the Mediterranean Sea."

Continues Slav Campaign.

Continuing the Slav bloc campaign for a dominant Yugoslav position in the projected Free Territory of Trieste, Mr. Kardelj said the United States and Britain were opposing Slav demands simply to protect their rights and privileges in the Mediterranean.

"They are inspired neither by concern for the population of Trieste, nor for the peoples of the interior, nor for the people of Italy," said the Yugoslav spokesman.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Government and Territorial Commission voted eight to five along West versus Slav lines to take up Greece's demands for a slice of Bulgarian territory and a strategic frontier.

The vote came after K. V. Kiselev of White Russia reported the conference's secretary-general had ruled a commission should discuss any subject at any time. Slav delegates walked out of this commission Friday when America and Britain sought to consider the Greek requests as a formal amendment.

Soviet Delegate N. V. Novikov assailed Greece's demands and called for giving Bulgaria her frontiers as they existed in January, 1941. This, apparently, meant the bloody abandonment of her support for Bulgarian claims on Western Thrace, but he did not mention them.

Senator Connally in his speech on Trieste said the Americans are not at the Peace Conference to further the interest of Yugoslavia or Italy.

"Yugoslavia and Italy—I hope they are listening now—are both subordinate to the peace of the area and to the peace of the world," he said. "The free territory must not be a satellite of Yugoslavia."

(See CONFERENCE, Page A-4.)

100 on Guam, Led by Priest, Boo Officer Who Eluded Japs

By the Associated Press

GUAM, Sept. 16.—A group of 100 Guamanians, led by a Catholic priest, demonstrated with nois and placards today against Navy Lt. George Ray Tweed, 4119 North Henderson street, Arlington, Va., the man who eluded the Japanese during their 31-month wartime occupation of Guam.

They expressed resentment at Lt. Tweed's assertion in his recent book that a Guam priest, a Father Duenas, had disclosed a confidential secret as to where Lt. Tweed was hiding. Word eventually reached the Japanese, and Lt. Tweed escaped capture by a narrow margin, he wrote.

Lt. Tweed returned with a new automobile as a gift for a Guamanian friend he credited with helping save his life during a precarious existence dodging incessant Japanese pursuers during the war.

As the presentation ceremony opened, a crowd of 100 Guamanians

marched into the plaza muttering angrily and bearing signs of protest. Among the inscriptions were "We Resent Tweed's Appearance on This Island," "Our Necks for a Chevrolet!" and "Be Square, Be Decent, Be Off."

Lt. Tweed stood toward the back of the crowd and watched the marchers and snatched a sign reading "What about Tweed's desertion in the face of the enemy?" and tore it into shreds, stamping it under foot.

The Guamanian demonstrators, led by a Catholic priest, booed loudly when Lt. Tweed approached the microphone to speak, but presently marched out of the park in a body, leaving only a few Guamanians to hear him.

Lt. Tweed presented a 1946 Chevrolet to Antonio Artero, the man who showed him a hiding place in the hilly back country of Guam and brought him food once weekly for 31 months. Lt. Tweed said he was sincerely grateful to the many

Cuts Must Not Hurt Essential Services, President Tells AFGE

By Joseph Young

Star Staff Correspondent

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—President Truman today expressed his opposition to indiscriminate firings of Government employees during the current reduction-in-force program, in a message sent to the national convention of the AFL American Federation of Government Employees.

Mr. Truman's message to the opening session of the convention here cheered AFGE officials, who interpreted the President's statement as meaning that he is opposed to the arbitrary personnel ceilings imposed by the Budget Bureau as part of the reduction-in-force program.

In his message, Mr. Truman declared that reductions in Federal personnel "are an absolute necessity," but he also declared, "yet, at the same time, we must make sure that we distribute those reductions in such a way that none of the essential services of government are crippled."

Burns Is 'Gratified.'

Mr. Truman had no specific mention of the necessity of cutting Federal employment to 1,600,000 workers by next July as provided under the Federal Pay Act of 1946, contenting himself with the statement: "We must see to it that we do not have any surplus personnel."

James B. Burns, president of the AFGE, declared that "we are very gratified by the President's statement because that's exactly the same position we have taken for months. We know that sharp personnel cuts must be made and we don't want excess baggage on the Federal payroll. But we contend that the arbitrary personnel ceiling system works hardships on many agencies that can't operate efficiently with less personnel. If we are to have efficient government, we can't slash our payrolls indiscriminately."

The Federal Pay Act of 1946 contains a provision which authorizes the Budget Bureau to set up personnel ceilings in government on a quarterly basis in order to fire approximately 700,000 employees by next July.

Budget Bureau Discretion.

However, Congress later passed the Third Deficiency Act which gives the Budget Bureau discretion not to drastically cut personnel in some agencies if it decides that to do so "would be against the public interest." To date, however, the Budget Bureau has stuck to the personnel ceiling requirements of the Federal Pay Act.

In his message, Mr. Truman said: "I am aware of course, that these are difficult days for the career service of this Nation. We have Government employees being called on to discharge duties and responsibilities. If they discharge them successfully, they will make a major contribution to the preservation of our institutions. It is our duty to give them the maximum confidence in our form of government. We must therefore work together to strengthen our career public service."

After stressing that personnel cuts must not be made in a way to cripple the functions of government, Mr. Truman declared: "I invite you and the members of your organization to do everything in your power to help us work out solutions to this and other problems confronting the public service."

Burns' Annual Report.

Mr. Burns, in his annual report to the convention, sharply attacked the "un-American" Government workers of the United States Public Workers of America and invited disloyal members of that union to join his organization.

While not mentioning UPWA by name, he made it clear he had the union in mind by mentioning specifically the Atlantic City convention of UPWA, at which time the organization adopted a pro-Soviet foreign policy resolution. Mr.

(See AFGE, Page A-5.)

Water Front Clashes Threatened as AFL Ignores CIO Pickets

Ryan Says Longshoremen Do Not Respect Lines Maintained by 'Commies'

By the Associated Press

The 12th day of the Nationwide maritime strike found New York City's water front tense today, with threats of clashes between thousands of picketing CIO seamen and AFL longshoremen, the latter under instructions not to "respect any Commie picket line."

CIO National Maritime Union leaders hailed out their most formidable weapon—the massed picket line with marchers so closely linked it is virtually impossible to squeeze through—as negotiations to end the walkout collapsed.

Police strength was bolstered throughout the sprawling docks area. CIO leaders said last night there might be trouble if the AFL longshoremen attempt to breach picket lines as they did Saturday to help unload the George Washington.

14 Liners Due Today.

Fourteen liners with more than 6,000 passengers—half of them Army or Navy personnel—were due in New York port during the day.

Many longshoremen were on the job along the water front, but they had not passed picket lines to get there. Some men, anxious to return to work after 11 days of idleness, reported for work early, before the CIO pickets were dispatched for duty.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of AFL longshoremen, was covering the water front in his black limousine, urging his men to go to work where steam was up and winches could be operated.

"We don't respect any Commie picket lines," he said. "If the AFL seamen will give us steam we'll work."

There was no indication that AFL seamen, who had the support of CIO seamen in the early days of the strike, would return to work until members of the rival union, too, had won a pay raise.

Great Show of Strength.

The AFL seamen won their demands in a ruling by Economic Stabilization John R. Steelman, but no provisions were made immediately for passing the increase along to CIO maritime workers.

NMU bosses, consequently, declared that more than 20,000 of their men in New York port alone would be marshaled for the great show of strength ever seen in a maritime labor dispute.

More than 5,000 were expected to go on the march today.

Conferees between officials of the NMU and East and Gulf Coast ship operators were broken off last night when the operators said disloyalty to the Government was the NMU's excuse for its demands with those of two West Coast unions.

The operators also refused to continue the negotiations because of the NMU's action yesterday in withdrawing security watches from ships in Atlantic and Gulf ports, leaving

(See MARITIME, Page A-5.)

10 Killed, 44 Injured In New India Riots

By the Associated Press

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.—One person was killed and eight injured today in renewed communal rioting in Bombay, bringing the casualty total for the past two weeks up to 258 dead and 790 injured.

In scattered disorders in Bombay and elsewhere, 10 were killed and 44 injured over the week end.

An outbreak of stabbings and explosions in Ahmedabad resulted in three killed and eight injured. Authorities imposed a 24-hour curfew in disturbed areas to stem further violence.

In Bombay seven persons were killed and 35 injured in shooting and stabbings incidents Saturday. By yesterday the outbreaks had begun to taper off, however, and only one stabbing was reported.

Meanwhile, M. A. Jinnah, Moslem League president, met with Viceroy Lord Wavell more than an hour today at New Delhi for fresh discussion about bringing League representatives into the interim government forced by the Congress Party. Neither conferee issued a statement.

Truman to Attend Army-Oklahoma Game Sept. 28

President Truman will fly to West Point September 28 to review the Cadet Corps and attend the Army-Oklahoma football game, the White House announced today.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said this is the only trip now on the President's schedule. This means, he added, that Mr. Truman is not going to the Caruthersville (Mo.) county fair, which he has attended for the last eight years, or to the American Royal Cattle Show in Kansas City next month.

The President had been expected to attend both events.

Mr. Ross said Mr. Truman is scheduled to leave here by air at 8 a.m. September 28 for West Point, where he will visit cadet classes and lunch at the cadet mess before attending the football game.

After the game, the President will attend a reception in the quarters of Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, superintendent of the Military Academy, before flying back to Washington. He expects to arrive back here about 7:15 p.m. the same day.

Truman Urges U. N. To Call Conference On World Resources

Study Would Include 'Possible Peaceful Uses' Of Atomic Energy

By the Associated Press

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Truman today called on the United Nations to summon a world scientific conference on conservation to study global resources, including "the possible peaceful uses of atomic energy within the next few decades."

The Presidential request, submitted to the Economic and Social Council through Delegate John G. Winant, asked the Council to convene a United Nations Scientific Conference on Resources Conservation and Utilization in the last six months of 1947 somewhere in the United States.

Declaring that conservation "can become a basis for peace," the President said:

"Warfare has taken a heavy toll of many natural resources; the rebuilding of the nations and the industrialization of under-developed areas will require an additional depletion of them. Waste, destruction and economic use of resources anywhere damage mankind's common estate."

Would Eliminate Fear.

"The real or exaggerated fear of resource shortages and declining standards of living has in the past involved nations in warfare. Every member of the United Nations is deeply interested in preventing a recurrence of that fear and of those consequences."

The United States proposed that a preparatory committee be set up

(See U. N., Page A-4.)

WAA Opens \$4,000,000 Sale Of War Surplus for Veterans

By Robert K. Walsh

Star Staff Correspondent

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Several thousand veterans who turned out for a War Assets Administration experimental sale of \$4,000,000 in surplus property, ranging from soap powder to carpenter's tools, were told by Representative Manasco, Democrat, of Alabama here today that Congress never intended to give purchase priorities to UNRRA, the United Nations and similar international organizations.

The Alabamian, who with Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, spearheaded congressional enactment last May of amendments raising the priority position of veterans in buying surplus goods, joined high-ranking WAA officials from Washington in the test to determine whether surplus consumer goods can be bought by veterans as quickly and conveniently from the Government as "from a department store."

The experiment, if successful, is expected to revolutionize the method of selling most surplus materials to veterans in the United States.

Mr. Manasco declared that as soon as Congress reconvenes he will introduce a bill "to plug the loophole and make sure that when we tell you veterans we are giving you priorities on surplus property the intent cannot be defeated by the Government agency under the guise of the second War Powers Act or some other vague statute."

The "loophole" to which he referred, he said, was an interpretation by which "attorneys for certain Federal agencies have decided that UNRRA and the United Nations have the right to exercise Federal priorities because the United States Government is a large contributor to those organizations."

Representative Manasco continued: "If this line of reasoning is sound, every corporation from whom the Government purchases property is entitled to exercise a Federal priority in the purchase of

(See SURPLUS, Page A-5.)

D. C. Tax Raise, Bigger U.S. Fund Urged at Hearing

Board of Trade and Federation Cite Need For \$9,000,000 More

(Pictures on Page B-1.)

Two major civic organizations today recommended to the Commissioners a combination of increased Federal payment and expanded taxes to prevent the District from going some \$7,000,000 "in the red" by next July 1 in maintaining present municipal services.

Testifying at the first public tax hearing at the District Building since 1938, spokesmen for the Board of Trade and the Federation of Citizens Associations broadly joined hands in a solution for the difficulties, although they differed in a few details.

Former Engineer Commissioner David McCoach, Jr., speaking for the Board of Trade, told the city heads that board computations place city revenue needs at \$9,000,000 annually in addition to the sums that present taxes and the Federal payment are producing.

He called on the Commissioners to set as their "primary" objective passage of the O'Mahoney bill linking annual Federal payment to national landings here, and proposed that the difference be made up through a broadened personal income tax, a 5 per cent tax on unincorporated businesses and increased liquor levies.

Lump Sum Formula Asked.

Following him to the witness table, K. P. Armstrong of the Federation urged that before any new forms of taxation are imposed on District citizens "some formula should be established by law to require the annual payment by the National Government to the District Government of an equitable sum of money in lieu of taxes for municipal services received by it."

In addition, Mr. Armstrong said his organization favored income and liquor tax increases, but opposed the tax on unincorporated businesses because such businesses now escaping taxation would be caught in an extended personal income levy.

While the Board of Trade proposed an alternate program including a sales tax, a levy on gross earnings, or still further increases in liquor taxes if its original proposal was unacceptable in whole or in part, the Federation turned its back down on a sales tax and the other revenue-raising proposals of the Commissioners' special tax committee headed by Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West.

30 Groups Want to Testify.

About 30 citizen groups were waiting their turn to testify at the first public tax hearing at the District Building since 1938. The hearing follows by less than a week submission to the Commissioners by their department heads of an all-time record \$135,888,195 money requests for the coming year.

In brief preliminary remarks to the organizations' spokesmen Commissioners John Russell Young pointed up the impending city fiscal crisis.

"On the basis of present taxes," he declared, "the estimated revenues which would accrue to the District in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, will fall some \$7,000,000 short of providing the amount to continue in that fiscal year the present public services now being rendered the people of the District."

In addition, he said, "there is a tremendous accumulation" of urgently needed improvements necessarily postponed during the war period, but many of which cannot be deferred much longer.</